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woman; that madness was hereditary in the Hesse-Darmstadt family to which she belonged, twenty-two members of which had, during the last hundred years or so, been confined in lunatic asylums; that consequently a different standard of criticism must be applied to Alexandra Feodorowna than to an ordinary person in full possession of all her intellectual faculties."

The Czarina doubtless lived a most unhappy life but she was so tactless that she estranged those who would have befriended her. She kept up continuous, secret communications with her cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm II and was very anxious to have Russia make a separate peace with Germany. C. E. S.

Russia in Upheaval. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, Ph.D., LL.D.
New York, The Century Company, 1918. 354 pages.

The aim of the author is to show the social changes which have taken place in Russia up to the close of 1917. In order to do this successfully, a careful review is made of the early Russian customs and practices. The chapters dealing with the psychology of the peasant, his soil hunger and the land question, and a discussion of the roots of the revolution are good. Dr. Ross draws a new picture of the part woman has played in the great upheaval of Russia. The question of labor and capital as interpreted by the Sovyet is discussed at great length. The author also shows how the Orthodox Church has been affected by the Revolution.

As a solution for the Russian problem, the author suggests a great federated state, "The United States of Russia," using our own country as a model. The break-up of the great Empire into many independent states would mean continual strife among them so that Russians would "look back with regret on the vanished peace of the Czar!"

In the closing chapter the author points out how costly is social revolution, costly in life, in good-will, and in organization.

C. E. S.

The Lost Fruits of Waterloo. By JOHN SPENCER BASSETT. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1918. 289 pages.

One hundred years ago the world rejoiced at the overthrow of a great military autocrat. It was expected that universal peace would immediately follow. But the nations had forgotten that it was a principle and not merely a man that they had been contending against. That principle has lived on and has shown it-